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MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN KANNAUJI: A STUDY OF PNG MARKERS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the morphological processes underlying the use of Person, Number, and Gender (PNG) markers in Kannauji, a dialect within the Western Hindi cluster predominantly spoken in Uttar Pradesh, India. In Kannauji, PNG markers play a critical role in verb conjugation, noun inflection, and the overall grammatical framework, thereby shaping the language's syntactic and semantic properties. The research work aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the rules and patterns that govern the formation and usage of PNG markers in Kannauji. This includes analyzing verb conjugation patterns, noun inflection rules, and the influence of these markers on sentence structure. By delving into these linguistic features, the study offers valuable insights into the unique grammatical mechanisms of Kannauji. Data for this research work were collected through fieldwork conducted as part of the partial fulfillment of a Master's program at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). The study employs both descriptive and analytical methodologies, utilizing primary data from surveys conducted with native Kannauji speakers, alongside secondary data from existing literature on the language. The findings of this research highlight the morphological processes in Kannauji, demonstrating how PNG markers function to convey grammatical relationships and meaning. By documenting and analyzing these markers, the study not only preserves linguistic knowledge but also provides a foundation for further linguistic and grammatical research in the region.

Keywords: Morphological Processes, Verb Conjugation, Noun Inflection, Grammatical Framework, Fieldwork, Language Structure

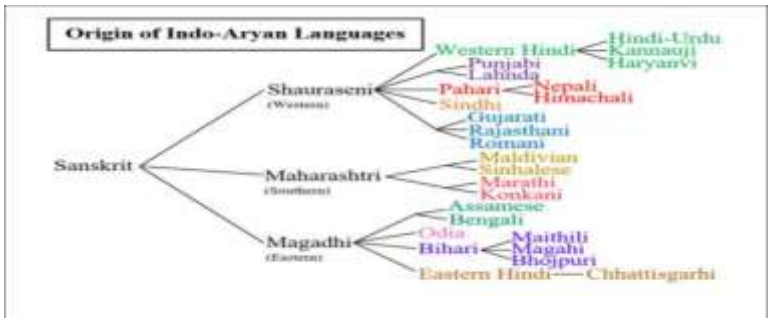
1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Language

Kannauji belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European language family. This places it in the same linguistic category as other major languages of North India, such as Hindi, Urdu, Bengali,

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Punjabi, Gujarati, and Marathi. Indo-Aryan languages are primarily spoken in the northern, central, and western regions of India.



Origin of Indo-Aryan Languages

Kannauji is classified as a dialect of Hindi and is part of the Western Hindi subgroup. Kannauji exists within a dialect continuum, meaning that its linguistic boundaries are fluid and may overlap with neighboring dialects or languages. It shares linguistic affinities with other Hindi dialects spoken in neighboring regions, such as Awadhi, Bhojpuri, and Bundeli, with which it forms a dialect continuum. Within the Kannauji-speaking communities, there exist dialectical variations and linguistic diversity influenced by various factors such as geography, history, social structure, and contact with neighboring languages and cultures. These variations contribute to the richness and complexity of the Kannauji linguistic landscape. Kannauji exhibits regional dialects that differ in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammatical features based on geographical subdivisions within the Kannauj region. For example, Kannauji spoken in urban areas may differ from that spoken in rural or remote villages due to factors such as migration, urbanization, and exposure to outside influences.

1.2 Defining Morphology

The study of morphology, as a distinct branch of linguistics, emerged gradually over centuries as scholars sought to understand the structure and formation of words in language. The 19th and 20th centuries marked significant advancements in the study of morphology. Linguists such as Ferdinand de Saussure, Leonard Bloomfield, and Roman Jakobson played key roles in shaping modern linguistic theory and methodology. In contemporary linguistics, morphology is recognized as a core subfield that explores the internal structure of words and the rules governing their formation.

"Word morphology" is made up of two components viz., "morph"- 'form/shape' and 'logy' – 'study or branch of knowledge'. Therefore "Morphology" is the study of the shape/form of words. According to 'David Crystal', morphology is a branch of grammar that studies the structure of words. In the following list, all the words except the last can be divided into parts, each of which has a kind of independent meaning.

Unhappiness	Un-happi-ness
horses	Horse-s
talking	Talk-ing
yes	yes

The word 'yes' has no internal structure. We could analyze its constituent sounds, /y/,/e/, and/s/, but none of these has meaning in isolation. By contrast, horse, talk, and happy have a meaning, as do the elements attached to them (the 'affixes'): un-carries a negative meaning; -ness expresses a state of quality; -s express plural: and -ing helps to convey a sense of duration. The smallest indivisible meaningful elements into which a word can be analyzed are known as morphemes; the way morphemes operate in language provides the subject matter of morphology. Francis Katamba says, "The morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or grammatical structure."

Most morphological theories assume the existence of units smaller than the word, be they morpheme, lexeme, root *{dhatu},* stem, base form, or basic word (*mul Sabd*). The morpheme, traditionally defined as the minimum meaningful unit, has been the basis for most of the influential morphological analyses that we know of.

1.3 Relevance of PNG marker in Linguistics

Morphologically, a noun represents a class of lexical items that is inflected for gender, number, and case. Syntactically, the category of noun co-occurs with determiners, adjectives, and postpositions, and functions as the subject of a sentence, object of a verb, and a postposition, complement of a verb, modifier of a noun in a compound noun, and constituent of the conjunct verb (or nominal compound verb).

I. **Noun**: **Person**

In morphology, the concept of "person" typically refers to a grammatical category that indicates the relationship between a verb and the participants involved in the action or state described by the verb. This category reflects the distinctions between the speaker (first person), the listener or audience (second person), and individuals or entities other than the speaker and listener (third person).

The notion of person in morphology is most commonly associated with verbal inflection, where verbs change form to indicate the person of the subject and/or object. In languages with person-marking systems, verbs often exhibit distinct suffixes or prefixes that encode information about the person of the subject and sometimes the object. These affixes signal whether the subject is the speaker (first person), the listener or audience (second person), or someone or something else (third person).

For example, in English, the verb "to be" inflects for person as follows:

- First-person singular: I am
- Second person singular: you are
- Third person singular: he/she/it is
- First-person plural: we are
- Second person plural: you are
- Third person plural: they are

Similar patterns of person marking can be found in many other languages, although the specific forms and mechanisms may vary. Some languages may exhibit more complex systems of person marking, including distinctions between inclusive and exclusive "we" forms or the use of honorifics to indicate respect or politeness.

Person in morphology is not limited to verbs; it can also be relevant in pronouns and other parts of speech. Pronouns, for example, typically exhibit person distinctions to indicate who is speaking (first person), who is being addressed (second person), and who or what is being referred to (third person). These distinctions are essential for clarity and precision in communication, allowing speakers to express relationships and perspectives accurately within a linguistic context.

II. **Noun**: **Number**

In noun morphology, "number" refers to a grammatical category that indicates whether a noun is singular or plural. It is a fundamental aspect of noun inflection, as nouns often change their form to reflect whether they refer to one entity (singular) or more than one entity (plural).

Languages handle number marking in various ways, but common strategies include adding affixes (prefixes or suffixes), changing vowel patterns, or altering the entire form of the noun.

For example, in English:

- Singular: "cat"
- Plural: "cats"

In English, most nouns form the plural by adding the suffix "-s" or "-es" to the singular form.

Number marking is essential for subject-verb agreement and noun-adjective agreement within sentences. It helps convey whether a noun refers to a single entity or multiple entities, allowing for clear and accurate communication in language. Understanding how number operates in noun morphology is crucial for learners and linguists studying the structure of languages.

III. **Noun**: **Gender**

Gender in morphology refers to a grammatical category that classifies nouns and associated words (such as pronouns, adjectives, and determiners) into distinct classes based on characteristics such as sex, animacy, or arbitrary assignment. Gender systems vary widely

across languages, exhibiting diverse morphological and syntactic features. In some languages, gender is marked morphologically through inflectional affixes or changes in word form, while in others, it is indicated syntactically through agreement patterns with other elements in the sentence. Additionally, some languages have extensive gender distinctions with multiple classes, while others have simpler systems with only two or three genders. One common type of gender system is the natural or biological gender, which categorizes nouns according to their referents' biological sex. In languages with this type of gender, nouns denoting male beings are assigned to one gender class, while nouns denoting female beings are assigned to another.

Another type of gender system is the grammatical or arbitrary gender, where nouns are classified based on criteria other than biological sex. This could include animacy (animate vs. inanimate), shape (round vs. elongated), or semantic characteristics (e.g., abstract vs. concrete).

Gender in morphology influences various aspects of language structure and usage. It affects agreement patterns, where modifiers and verbs must agree in gender with the nouns they modify or govern. For example, in French, adjectives must agree in gender and number with the nouns they describe (e.g., "petit" for masculine singular nouns and "petite" for feminine singular nouns).

2. Literature Review

The literature review typically begins with an overview of the foundational theories and frameworks that have shaped the study of noun morphology. This may include seminal works by renowned linguists such as Katamba (1993), Thomas Payne (1997), Shopen (1985), and Comrie (1976) who have made significant contributions to the understanding of these linguistic categories. The review then proceeds to explore how subsequent researchers have built upon these foundational theories, refining and expanding our understanding of Noun Morphology.

Katamba (1993), a prominent linguist renowned for his contributions to morphology and phonology, particularly in the context of African languages, provides a comprehensive understanding of noun morphology in his work titled "Morphology."



8 Levels of Linguistic Analysis

Katamba defines noun morphology as the branch of linguistics concerned with the study of the internal structure and formation of nouns in a language. Specifically, he explores how nouns are created, modified, and inflected to convey various grammatical and semantic information. Noun morphology encompasses processes such as affixation (prefixation, suffixation, infixation), compounding, and derivation, through which nouns are formed from other morphemes or words.

Katamba's definition of noun morphology provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the internal structure and formation of nouns in a language, encompassing both morphological and syntactic dimensions. His insights contribute significantly to our understanding of linguistic structure and variation, particularly in the context of African languages where morphological processes often play a crucial role in grammatical expression.

Payne (1997), a linguist known for his work in the field of linguistic typology and morphology, offers a comprehensive definition of noun morphology in his book "Describing Morphosyntax: A Guide for Field Linguists." Payne defines noun morphology as the system of rules governing the formation and inflection of nouns in a language. He highlights that noun morphology encompasses both the processes of noun formation (how nouns are created from other words or morphemes) and noun inflection (how nouns are modified to indicate grammatical features such as number, case, and gender).

According to Payne, noun morphology is central to understanding the structure of languages, as nouns are fundamental lexical units that play essential roles in communication. By analyzing noun morphology, linguists can uncover patterns of word formation and inflectional paradigms that contribute to the overall grammatical organization of a language.

Shopen (1985), a linguist known for his work in linguistic typology and syntax, discusses various aspects of nouns in the context of language structure and typological variation. While Shopen has contributed extensively to the linguistic studies, specific discussions on nouns may be found in his works within the broader context of language typology, syntax, and linguistic analysis. Shopen explores the features that define nouns across languages, such as their ability to represent persons, places, things, or abstract concepts. He discusses how nouns function as core lexical categories in most languages and serve as the building blocks of nominal phrases.

Shopen analyzes the morphosyntactic features of nouns, including their inflectional patterns for case, number, gender, and definiteness. He explores how nouns interact with other elements in sentence structures, such as serving as subjects, objects, or predicates, and how they participate in syntactic agreement phenomena.

Comrie (1976), a distinguished linguist known for his contributions to language typology, morphosyntax, and linguistic theory, has extensively discussed various aspects of morphology in his works. While Comrie has not provided a specific definition of noun morphology in isolation, his writings offer insights into the broader understanding of morphological processes, including those related to nouns.

In Comrie's framework, noun morphology would be understood as the set of rules and processes governing the formation, inflection, and organization of nouns within a language. This encompasses how nouns are created, modified, and categorized to convey grammatical and semantic information.

While Comrie's specific definition of noun morphology may not be explicitly stated in his works, his broader theoretical framework provides valuable insights into the study of morphological processes, including those relevant to nouns. By examining the principles of noun formation and inflection across diverse languages, Comrie's work contributes to our understanding of the fundamental properties of linguistic structure and variation.

The first major work on Indian languages including Kanauji is the Linguistic Survey of India written by George A. Grierson from 1894–1928. Grierson (1890) reports that, as a literary language, Kanauji had been overshadowed by its more powerful neighbor Braj Bhasha. Most of the authors (of the Kannauji language area) were Muslims and they wrote in Arabic and Persian. Among Hindu and Muslim authors writing in a vernacular, that is Kanauji, was not favorable.

From the perspective of linguistics, the credit of being the first modern work on Kanauji can be given to *A Grammar of Modern Hindi* written by **S**. H. Kellog, originally published in the year 1876 by *Mission Press*, Allahabad, India. However, his work mainly focuses on Hindi; it discusses Kanauji as a dialect of Hindi and lists only a few examples explaining its morphology and phonology.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Questions

i. How are person, number, and gender (PNG) markers morphologically realized in Kannauji?
ii. What are the patterns and rules governing the application of PNG markers in Kannauji?
iii. How do PNG markers in Kannauji compare with those in related languages like Hindi?
iv. Are there any sociolinguistic factors that influence the usage of PNG markers in Kannauji?

3.2 Participants

The core data was collected from the native speakers of the language residing in the Kannauj region of Uttar Pradesh. These speakers ranged in age from young adults (18 years old) to elderly

speakers (above 60 years), providing insight into any potential generational differences in noun morphology. Both male and female participants were included to ensure gender diversity and to explore if there are any gender-based variations in language use.

A language expert, fluent in both Hindi and Kannauji, participated in classroom sessions to provide primary data and assist with the transcription and interpretation of words and phrases. This expert also facilitated the understanding of phonetic and morphological nuances that may not be immediately apparent to non-native speakers.

During the field trip, the researcher engaged with local cultural informants, including community elders, who provided not only the linguistic data but also the cultural context. Their input helped link linguistic features of noun morphology to cultural practices, further enriching the analysis.

3.3 Analysis

Initial data collection began in a controlled academic environment during the "Writing Grammar" course. The classroom sessions involved eliciting nouns from the language expert, which were transcribed and analyzed in real time. These sessions provided an opportunity to familiarize myself with the language's phonological and morphological structures, focusing on gender, number, and case markers. Feedback from the course supervisor helped refine the data collection techniques, ensuring accuracy in transcription.

A field trip to the Kannauj region provided an opportunity for hands-on, immersive data collection. During this trip, the researcher conducted semi-structured interviews with the native speakers, which allowed for the collection of spontaneous speech data. These interactions were recorded with informed consent and later transcribed for detailed analysis. Data was also collected through participant observation, where the researcher observed conversations among native speakers in various social settings (markets, family gatherings, and religious events). This allowed for the naturalistic observation of noun usage, including the influence of dialectal variations and sociolinguistic factors. Ethnographic methods were employed to gather data on how nouns were used in cultural and ritual contexts, providing insight into how noun morphology interacts with cultural expressions and practices.

The recorded data from both classroom and fieldwork sessions were transcribed using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) to capture the phonetic details of Kannauji. Special attention was given to variations in pronunciation that could impact morphological analysis. The transcribed data was coded according to the morphological categories, such as gender, number, and case. This allowed for the systematic organization of the data and facilitated comparative analysis with other Indo-Aryan languages.

Using comparative methods, the researcher analyzed how the noun morphology in Kannauji differs from or aligns with Hindi and Bhojpuri. This involved looking at shared morphological features (such as gender and number agreement) as well as unique innovations in Kannauji. The researcher used existing grammars of Hindi and Bhojpuri as references, highlighting similarities and differences in morphological structures and processes. The comparative analysis helped situate Kannauji within the broader Indo-Aryan language family.

4. Findings

4.1 Person Marking

Person marking refers to the grammatical category that indicates the relationship between a verb and the participants in a conversation. It typically involves marking verbs or pronouns to show the role and perspective of the speaker, the addressee, and other individuals or entities being referred to. The three primary persons in linguistic person marking are: First Person, Second Person, and Third Person.

All three kinds of persons were found in Kannauji.

i. First Person

a.

həm	kəlli	rɑti-mɛ	ʤənni	soji	gəje
I-1S-Nom	yesterday	Night-3MS-Loc	Quick-Adv	Sleep-1S-Perf	Go-1S-pst

'I slept early last night.'

b.

həm	kʰɑnɑ	kʰɑje	ʧuke
i-1S-Nom	Food-3MS-Acc	Eat-1S-Perf	Finish-1S-Pst

'I had my breakfast.'

In sentences i (a & b), it is observed that the first-person singular is referred to by the word 'həm'

c.

həm	rɛl gɑɽi-tɛ	ɑje	ɛ̃
We-1Pl-Nom	Train-3FS-Ins	Come-1Pl-Perf	Be-1Pl-Pres

'We have come by train.'

d.

həm	gɑo-mɛ̃	ʤɑjɪ	rəje	ɛ̃
We-1Pl-Nom	Village-3MS-Loc	Go	Stay-1Pl-Prog	Be-1Pl-Pres

'We are going to the village.'

In sentences i (c & d), it is observed that the first-person plural is also referred to by the same word 'həm'.

ii. Second Person

a.	tʊm	kɪtɑb	pəɽət	ɔ̃
	You-2S-H-Nom	Book-3FS-Acc	Read-2S-H-Imp	Be-2S-H-Pres
	'You(H) read a book.'			

b.	tu	kɪtɑb	pəɽəto	ɛ
	You-2S-Nom	Book-3FS-Acc	Read-2S-Imp	Be-2S-Pres
	'You read a book.'			

c.	tʊm	kɪtɑb	pəɽɪ	rəje	ɔ̃
	You-2S-H-Nom	Book-3FS-Acc	Read	Stay-2S-H-Prog	Be-2S-H-Pres
	'You(H) are reading a book.'				

d.	tu	kɪtɑb	pəɽɪ	rəo	ɛ
	You-2S-Nom	Book-3FS-Acc	Read	Stay-2S-Prog	Be-2S-Pres
	'You are reading a book.'				

In the above sentences, it is observed that the word used to refer to the second person is 'tʊm/tu'. There is a distinction between honorific and non-honorific. In example ii (a & c) 'tʊm' is used, which denotes honorability, and in example ii (b & d) 'tu' is used, which denotes the non-honorific usage.
In a few cases, with the influence of Hindi on the Kannauji language 'ɑp' is also used as an honorific second-person marker.

e.	ɑp	kɪtɑb	pəɽət	ɔ̃
	You-2S-H-Nom	Book-3FS-Acc	Read-2S-H-Imp	Be-2S-H-Pres
	'You(H) read a book.'			

iii. <u>Third Person</u>

a.	bu	kətʃtʃʰɑ-mɛ̃	soəto	ɛ
	He-3MS-Nom	Class-3FS-Loc	Sleep-3MS-Imp	Be-3MS-Pres
	'He sleeps in class.'			

b.	bu	kətʃtʃʰɑ-mɛ̃	sojɪ	rəo	ɛ
	He-3MS-Nom	Class-3FS-Loc	sleep	Stay-3MS-Prog	Be-3MS-Pres
	'He is sleeping in class.'				

c.	bə	kətʃtʃʰɑ-mɛ̃	soətə	ɛ̃
	She-3FS-Nom	Class-3FS-Loc	Sleep-3FS-Imp	Be-3FS-Pres
	'She sleeps in class.'			

d.	bə	kətʃtʃʰɑ-mɛ̃	sojɪ	rəjɪ	ɛ̃
	She-3FS-Nom	Class-3FS-Loc	sleep	Stay-3FS-Prog	Be-3FS-Pres

'She is sleeping in the class.'

In the case of the third person singular, the distinction is made between 'he' and 'she'. He is represented by 'bu', example ii (a & b), and she is represented by 'bə', example iii (c & d).

e.	be	kəllɪ	ɑjɪ	ɛ̃
	He/she-3Pl-Nom	tomorrow	Come-3Pl-Imp	Be-3Pl-Fut

'They will come tomorrow.'

f.	be	kʰɑnɑ	kʰɑjɪ	tʃʊke
	He/she-3Pl-Nom	Food-3MS-Acc	Eat-3Pl-Perf	Finish-3Pl-Pst

'They had eaten lunch.'

The third person plural is denoted by 'be', for example iii (e & f).

The following Table 6.1 has person marking data that has been summarized below.

Person	Singular	Plural
I	həm (I)	həm (We)
		həm-səb
		həm-log
II	tʊm (H) (You)	tʊm-səb (You)
		tʊm-log
	tu (You)	tu-səb
		tu-log
III	bu (He)	be (they)
	bə (She)	be

6.2 Number Marking

There are two numbers: Singular and Plural

i. Words- In the Kannauji language, it was observed that usually a singular noun became plural when the last syllable was nasalised. Whereas in some cases, words were suffixed with '-ən'.

Singular	Plural
tʃɪʈʈʰi	tʃɪʈʈʰĩ
Letter-3FS	Letter.3FPl
Letter	Letters
ʊɖʰənɑ	ʊɖʰənɑ̃
Cloth-3MS	Cloth-3MPl
Cloth	Clothes
məɽi	məɽɪn
Girl-3FS	Girl-3FPl
Girl	Girls
lərikɑ	lərikən
Boy-3MS	Boy-3MPl
boy	Boys

ii. Sentences- There are two ways in which the plural formation of a noun in a sentence could happen in Kannauji.

a. 'bəhut' is used when the sense of 'lot of' or 'many' is there.

bə-pɛ	bəhʊt	nəjẽ	ʊɖʰənɑ	ɛ̃
She-3FS-Loc	a lot	New-3MS	Cloth-3MPl-Nom	Be-3MPl-Pref

'She has new dresses.'

ʤʰorɑ-mɛ̃	bəhʊt	ʈəpkɑ	ɛ̃
Bag-3MS-Loc	a lot	Mango-3MPl-Nom	Be-3MPl-Perf

'There are mangoes in the bag.'

b. The singular form of the noun is nasalised at the final syllable.

həm-nɛ̃	ʧɪʈʈʰĩ	lɪkʰɪ
I-1S-Erg	Letter-3FPl-Acc	Write-3FPl-Perf

'I wrote a lot of letters.'

lərɪkɑ̃	kəhʊ	kʰento	hʊɪ-jɛ̃
Boy-3MPl-Nom	Somewhere-3Pl	Play-3MPl	Happen-3MPl-Pot

'The boys would be playing somewhere.'

6.3 Gender Marking

In Hindi, there are two genders for nouns. All human beings are male animals (and those animals that are perceived to be 'masculine') are masculine. All female human beings are female animals (and those animals that are perceived to be 'feminine') are feminine. Things, inanimate articles, and abstract nouns are also either masculine or feminine according to the convention. The system is partly based on natural gender and partly based on grammatical gender.

In the case of inanimate things, abstract, collective, and material nouns, gender is determined partly but the form (for example, in the case of nouns ending in which are feminine) but mainly by usage. It may be noted that feminine nouns derived from masculine ones acquire independent existence, having the same grammatical status as the original masculine.

Kannauji is rich in the case of gender marking, just like Hindi. Kannauji has a natural gender. For example, məɽi 'girl', ləɽɑ 'boy', rɑʤɑ 'king', rɑni 'queen' have natural gender; even in isolation, their gender can be predicted.

In the case of adjectives, it changes for both genders, niki məɽi , niko ləɽɑ .

For inanimate objects, their gender can be predicted in isolation. They do not have a natural gender, but their gender is predicted only through the adjectives that they take and through their grammatical construction.

The gender of an abstract noun can be predicted only when it is placed in a sentence. Gender agreement can be seen throughout the examples.

a. lɔɽɑ niko ɛ
Boy-3MS-Nom Good-3MS-Adj Be-3MS-Perf
,The boy is good.,

b. mɔɽi niki ɛ
Girl-3FS-Nom Good-3FS-Adj Be-3FS-Perf
.The girl is good..

c. kɪtɑb ətʃtʃʰi ɛ
Book-3FS-Nom Good-3FS-Adj Be-3FS-Perf
'This is a good book.'

d. ʈəpkɑ ətʃtʃʰo ɛ
Mango-3MS-Nom Good-3MS-Adj Be-3MS-Perf
'This mango is good.'

e.rəmes ɔ sʊres-ki səlɑ tut gəjɪ
Ramesh-3MS-Nom and Suresh-3MS-Gen friendship Break-3MS-Pref Be-3MS-Pres
'Ramesh and Suresh's friendship broke.'

f. rɑdʑɑ rɑni-kɛ səŋgʰe mɛl-mɛ̃ gəje
King-3MS-Nom Queen-3FS-Acc With Castle-3MS-Loc Go-3MS-Perf
'King went to the castle with the queen.'

Gender agreement can be seen throughout the examples.

7 Discussion and Conclusion

Morphologically, a noun represents a class of lexical items that is inflected for gender, number, and case. Syntactically, the category noun co-occurs with determiners, adjectives, and postpositions, and functions as the subject of a sentence, object of a verb, and a postposition, complement of a verb, modifier of a noun in a compound noun, and constituent of the conjunct verb (or nominal compound verb). Based on the analysis of the data, the following observations can be made-

- Three primary persons are marked in Kannauji, which are- First Person, Second Person, and Third Person.

Person	Singular	Plural
I	həm (I)	həm (We)
		həm-səb
		həm-log
II	tʊm (H) (You)	tʊm-səb (You)
		tʊm-log
	tu (You)	tu-səb
		tu-log
III	bu (He)	be (they)
	bə (She)	be

- There are two numbers viz., singular and plural. It was observed that usually, a singular noun became plural

when the last syllable was nasalised. Whereas in some cases, words were suffixed with '-ən'.

- Kannauji is rich in the case of gender marking, just like Hindi. Kannauji has a natural gender; For example, məʈi 'girl', ləʈɑ 'boy', rɑʤɑ 'king', rɑni 'queen' have natural gender; even in isolation, their gender can be predicted. For inanimate objects, their gender can be predicted in isolation. They do not have a natural gender, but their gender is predicted only through the adjectives that they take and through their grammatical construction. The gender of an abstract noun can be predicted only when it is placed in a sentence.

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